

The Times' Daily Short Story.

A Man of Experience

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Charles Black was thirty, unmarried, fairly wealthy and of good family. He had a keen desire to experience the sensation of being wrecked in mid-ocean, to be on the tenth floor of a hotel and out off by fire, to be fleeing from the waters of a burst reservoir.

One day he left his room, grip in hand, and next day turned up in a city 300 miles away. On the night of his arrival he took a walk among the residential streets and finally selected a house to operate on. He wanted the sensation of burglary.

On a well lighted street, vigilantly patrolled by the police and with part of the family still up, he climbed up the column of a porch and entered a window. In so doing he scratched his hand on a nail and left blood stains here and there. He packed up considerable spoil and could have safely taken it away. He did not choose to, however. He entered another chamber and deliberately awoke a young man who was sleeping. An outcry was raised, and during the midst of it he made his exit. Three blocks away he stopped to chin with a policeman.

Next morning Black had disappeared from his hotel. He told one of the porters before going that he feared arrest. He left a broad trail, but it was three days before the detectives struck it. He had them a chase of 600 miles. They had his description, and yet he doubled back on his trail and rode with them a part of the time. He was experimenting as to the scheme of the average detective. They finally gave up the chase, and he returned to the city where it had begun. The clerk looked a bit astonished, but said nothing. The porter winked at him, but did not give him away.

To get himself arrested he had to write an anonymous letter to the police and to the owner of the house he had invaded. He wanted the sensation of an arrest and trial.

The young man who had been aroused swore to Black's identity, as did also the policeman with whom he had conversed. The hotel porter also came forward, as did others. He had given the name of Williams. The police failed to trace him back. Not one single thing could they find out about his past.

Williams sent for a leading lawyer to take his case. He had a little experiment to work there. He told the lawyer that he was guilty and deserved all punishment that would be meted out to him, but the lawyer did not hesitate a moment about taking the case and preparing for a strong defense to set the burglar at liberty on society again.

When the trial came on it was Williams who experimented with the witnesses for the prosecution. Staring

them boldly in the face he defied them to swear that he was the man. They knew he was, and yet they wavered and hesitated and made points in his favor. Even the detectives who had played cards with him on the train while thinking they were pursuing him were not strong in their recognition.

The fact that Williams would not identify himself was against him. The fact that he had returned to the same city and the same hotel was in his favor. His lawyer was feeling certain that the jury would at least disagree when Williams spoiled his case by making certain admissions. He had made up his mind to experiment a little with state prisons. He was called a fool by his lawyer, but he persisted, was found guilty and sentenced to two years in prison.

He had \$280 in cash and a credit of \$5,000 in bank after he had settled with his lawyer. That did not represent his fortune by any means, but he considered it ample for the experiments he had in view. He had a gold watch in the hands of the police. A detective asked the privilege of wearing it for the next two years. He asked in such a way that Williams granted the request without demur.

At the prison they took his money away, but it was on call. Some of it was called for at once. He wanted extra fare, and it was so arranged that he got it. He wanted a better cell than had been assigned him, and he found it an easy thing to do. He did not want to go to work until he had looked around a bit, and there was no trouble about that.

Williams found that there was caste in state prison as well as out of it, but it was cash instead of blood and birth that made caste.

The other rich man in the west wing of the prison and having a cell next to Williams was a notorious confidence man. He had been sentenced for five years, but he did not mean to serve even one. After he and Williams had become friends and were running things to suit themselves the "con" man remarked one day:

"When you are ready to leave here just say the word and we'll go."

"But how can we go?" was asked.

"Buy our way out."

Williams rested and experimented for three months. He learned a great deal about human nature on the inside. He discovered that money had more value than he had ever attributed to it. One day he said to the "con" man that he had been there long enough.

"It will cost you a thousand and a half," was the reply.

Williams drew his check for the amount and it was passed on. A week later the pair were standing outside the walls and shaking hands goodby. Williams went to the Pacific coast as a land looker, camped in the woods until he had made certain changes in his looks and then returned to his home and routine, and he lives undisturbed by the baying of the bloodhounds of the law.

M. QUAD.

THE HOG SUPPLY.

Light Hogs Scarce in Summer, When Most Wanted.

The supply of the different kinds of hogs on a market changes with the season. Most pigs are fattened in the spring. By the time winter sets in many of them are ready to go to market in a finished condition, and many more are sent in an unfinished condition for various reasons, such as lack of feed, lack of room, lack of thriftiness and the need of money to meet pressing obligations. The result is that light hogs and pigs are forced upon the market in undue proportion during the fall and winter. How is it with the heavy hog? Pigs that were fattened in the spring have not as yet had time to develop into heavy hogs, and fall pigs of the previous year which have not already been sold are not numerous enough to fill this gap. This causes a scarcity of heavy hogs in the late fall and early winter.

In summer the conditions are reversed, giving more heavy hogs and fewer light hogs. The hog that is sent to market in the summer usually is one that was fattened in the spring or the fall of the preceding year and has developed into a heavy hog. Light hogs are scarce at this time because most of the pigs are fattened in the spring. These factors usually work together to make a narrow range in prices between heavy and light hogs during the summer months and a wider range during the winter months.

This variation in the supply of hogs from the normal demand also has a tendency to lower prices. If the hogs on the market of a certain class are not sufficient to supply the demand for that class of hogs this demand must necessarily be filled by hogs of another class. These will not command the price that they would if they were sold within their own class, provided the different classes sell on the same level, nor will they bring as much as the hogs whose places they are to take would sell for.—W. Dietrich, Illinois.

Refreshing Sleep

Comes After a Bath with warm water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

It allays irritation and leaves the skin cool, soothed and refreshed. Used just before retiring induces quiet and restful sleep. Always insist on

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

All druggists keep it.

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The Best Guaranty of Merit Is Open Publicity.

Every bottle of Dr. Pierce's world-famed medicine leaving the great laboratory at Buffalo, N. Y., has printed upon its wrapper all the ingredients entering into its composition. This fact alone places Dr. Pierce's Family Medicine in a class all by themselves. They cannot be classed with patent or secret medicines because they are neither. This is why so many unprejudiced physicians prescribe them and recommend them to their patients. They know what they are composed of, and that the ingredients are those of the most eminent medical authorities.

The further fact that neither Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart regulator and blood purifier, nor his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, overworked, broken-down, nervous women, contains any alcohol, also entitles them to a place all by themselves.

Many years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that chemically pure glycerine, of proper strength, is a better solvent and preservative of the medicinal principles than our indigenous, or native, medicinal plants than is alcohol, and, furthermore, that it possesses valuable medicinal properties of its own, being demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic, and a most efficient anodyne.

Neither the above medicines contain alcohol, or any harmful, habit-forming drug, as will be seen from a glance at the formula printed on each bottle wrapper. They are safe to use and potent to cure.

Not only do physicians prescribe the above, non-secret medicines largely, but the most intelligent people employ them—people who would not think of using the ordinary patent, or secret medicines. Every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines has the strongest kind of endorsement from leading medical writers of the several schools of practice. No other medicines put up for like purposes has any such professional endorsement.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two mild cathartics. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." Easy to take as candy.

BAILEY SHOCKS TRUST MEN.

Senator Threatens Standard Oil Men With Jail If They Violate Laws.

New York, June 26.—A conversation at the Waldorf-Astoria in which Senator Bailey of Texas participated a few evenings ago, has created a great deal of comment among the persons involved. Mr. Bailey, who was making a flying trip to New York, was seated at a table with the Waldorf-Astoria with some friends, when several persons prominent in corporation affairs came up. Some of them were officials of the Standard Oil Company. The gentlemen at Mr. Bailey's table were acquainted with them, and introduced them to the senator. Conversation naturally turned on the recent events at Washington. Mr. Bailey listened to the Standard Oil men, who gradually became stronger in their expressions. They complained bitterly at the disposition evident in Washington to make things unpleasant for them and sharply attacked the Railway Rate bill and the Senate amendments. Presently Mr. Bailey struck into the conversation in an emphatic and menacing tone.

"You gentlemen, who run these corporations," said he, "must obey the law. If you had obeyed it in the first place you would not have this new legislation to complain of. All your properties are held by virtue of the popular respect for law and yet you are the very men who are doing most by your acts to break down this respect for law. Every time Congress passes a law you violate it. You have violated every law we have given you. We gave you the interstate commerce act; you violated that. We gave you the Sherman anti-trust law; you violated that. Then we gave you the Elkins law, and you violated that. Now we give you a new one. If you violate that we will give you another that will have iron teeth." A pause ensued after this declaration of Senator Bailey's. After a while one of the corporation officials present said to him: "What do you mean, senator, by a law with iron teeth?"

"I mean a law that will send every one of you to the penitentiary." Presently Mr. Bailey said: "The ownership of competing corporations by the same hands cannot go on. This Pennsylvania Railroad question is one that will have to be broken up, and will be." Afterward, in speaking of the same subject to others, Senator Bailey said: "These corporation officials who violate the law, who break every law that Congress enacts, are doing more to create anarchy and socialism than all the propaganda that these men have put into operation from now till doomsday."

Wrong End First.

In our youthful days it was our privilege to know a few men of the quality of whose minds and thought left a deep impression on our own. Among them was a dairy farmer for whom we worked as a hired man and who taught us to make butter and cheese. We well remember one of the pungent phrases he used about a hired man with whom he had been very much dissatisfied. "He comes to his work wrong end first," he said. "How should he come?" we asked. "Head first," was the terse answer.

And then he added, "Don't work without thinking about your work, and think hard."—Herald's Dairyman.

None Too Good For Alfalfa.

One cannot do too much in the preparation of the alfalfa seed bed. Alfalfa is a weakling at the outset and is seriously affected by adverse conditions. A piece in good till is the more readily permeated by the young roots and a successful stand is more likely to be attained. Too much care can hardly be exercised in this matter or too much work done. The typical "onion bed" is none too good as a preparation for alfalfa seedling.

Learn to Be a Lumberman.

Many farmers will find profits in a small hardwood sawmill driven by a gasoline engine in these days of high priced lumber. Learn to be a lumberman in case you have much building to do and have standing trees from which framing can be cut. Some lumber may be sold to the neighbors at a much cheaper price than they can buy and yet net the sawmill a good profit, advises an exchange.

Chinese Coffins.

Chinese coffins are made of timber eight inches to ten inches thick. It is calculated, therefore, that over 8,000,000 feet of lumber is utilized yearly for coffins in China.

Honey.

Honey is a good substitute for cod liver oil.

DEDICATED TO SOLDIERS

Monument Erected At Washington Vt.

EXERCISES YESTERDAY

Speeches by Z. S. Stanton, Frank Plumley, John W. Gordon, William Wishart and Hale K.

Darling.

Washington, Vt., June 26.—The dedication of the soldiers' monument was carried out yesterday in a most successful manner. About 600 people were present at the outdoor exercises, held about the monument, and all were much pleased with the programme. L. M. Seaver acted as chairman of the day and introduced the speakers, who were Z. S. Stanton of Roxbury, Frank Plumley of Northfield, John W. Gordon of Barre, William Wishart of Barre and

A strange custom prevails in Kamchatka, where a man who wishes to entertain a guest invites him into a cabin which is heated to an excessive temperature and then presses him with food until he is in a state of torpor. Instances of men dying at these orgies have been known.



THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON, VT.

Hale K. Darling of Chelsea. The addresses were all well given and elicited hearty applause. At noon adjournment was taken for dinner, which was served at the school house hall.

A fine programme of music was rendered, and the Corinth drum corps played martial airs at intervals.

The monument is erected by the members of the former S. C. Smith post, No. 37, G. A. R., who on the disbanding of the post mostly joined the Washington post at Chelsea. They were assisted in the work by popular subscriptions until a sum large enough to erect a Barre granite shaft was secured. The monument rests on a foundation of split rock and concrete. The base is 3 1/2 feet square and two feet high. On each side of the base is a bronze tablet on which are the names of the soldiers who went from Washington. The shaft and capstone is three feet square and one foot and three inches high. The base and die are rock-faced. On the die rests a turned column, two feet in diameter and nine feet tall.

The names of the soldiers on the tablets are as follows, with their companies and regiments:

Henry H. Ormsby, Co. I, 10th regiment; Theodore Hutchinson, I, 10th; E. B. Sargent, H, 10th.

Ira H. Thurber, D, 12; Allen C. Abbott, D, 12; Samuel H. Brown, D, 12; Lester A. Sargent, D, 12; Joseph H. Griffin, D, 12; Charles F. Goss, D, 12; William H. Hull, D, 12; Chester J. Johnson, D, 12; Truman S. Judd, D, 12; Charles Magdon, D, 12; Levi Sargent, D, 12; Frederick H. Tanner, D, 12.

James H. Judd, E, 12; N. A. Taylor, Q, M, 12; Charles H. Boer, I, 12; Nelson A. Palmer, A, 15; Harry Downing, D, 13; Charles Goss, D, 13; Harry B. Hull, D, 13.

Joseph Bohannon, I, 9; John W. Benson, I, 9; Amasa G. Bittin, I, 9; Charles F. Cheney, I, 9; John H. Hunkins, I, 9; Henry Cobb, I, 9; Robert Maggett, I, 9; Martin L. Newman, I, 9.

Gordon G. Getchell, G, 10; Joseph A. Ballard, G, 10; Henry C. Campbell, G, 10; Almon Ingram, G, 10; Smith C. Cheney, G, 10; John Clough, G, 10; Jason Denmore, G, 10; George E. Flanders, G, 10; Olin W. Goodale, G, 10; Benjamin Hall, G, 10; Geo. B. Miles, G, 10; Darius Whitcomb, G, 10.

Charles H. Fox, I, 10; Anson S. Ormsby, I, 10; William N. Jewell, B, 6; John Whipple, G, 6; Charles P. Bugbee, D, 8; Edward Bugbee, D, 8; Joseph Jacobs, D, 8; Asa Thompson, D, 8; William H. Slack, E, 8; John W. Getchell, E, 8; Benjamin B. Hoyt, G, 8.

Harry V. Barron, K, 8; Joseph O. Miles, K, 8; Abel C. Roberts, K, 8; Percy P. Roberts, K, 8; Andrew J. Church, G, 9; John H. Day, G, 9; George E. Maggett, G, 9; David L. Smith, G, 9.

Washington C. Beede, I, 9; John G. Jeffords, J, 9; Alvah Bohannon, I, 9; Elford Bohannon, I, 9; Harris Bohannon, I, 9.

F. V. Jeffers, B, 4; J. D. Parkhurst, B, 4; E. W. Whitcomb, H, 4; A. R. Nelson, B, 8; C. S. George, D, 9.

A. F. Bohannon, I, 9; D. P. Smith, I, 9; J. B. Smith, I, 9; F. S. Thurner, I, 9; J. D. Eastman, I, 9.

Smith Taylor, G, 10; C. E. Emery, G, 10; Edward Emery, G, 10; A. H. Pepper, G, 10; Warren Pepper, G, 10.

Luther Burnham, I, 10; M. O. Coburn, I, 11; H. A. Rowell, D, 11; B. D. Berde, G, 14; M. B. Curtis, D, 12; Royal Ord, G, 14; L. L. Lorenzo M. Hull, D, 15; Jesse P. Wood, D, 15; Andrew G. Getchell, D, 15.

ell, D, 17; Gilman D. Cheney, C, 1st cav.; Ichabod D. Cheney, I, 1st cav.; Frank H. Clough, C, 1st cav.; Edmond W. Slack, A, 2d light bat.; Henry Palmer, A, 1st Me. bat.; Charles W. Smith, B, 2d sqdn. R. I. cav.; Lester Huntington, C, 12 R. I.; Allen E. Hook, unassigned.

Charles Sherwood, marine; Jonathan Torrey, marine; George Collins, marine; James Clary, marine; William McGee, marine; Joseph Williams, marine; Henry M. Wright, marine; Theodore Westerman, marine.

Julius Lazalle, D, 2; J. A. Dickey, G, 3; C. O. Slack, G, 3; Geo. W. Norcross, D, 1; Charles E. Tanner, D, 2; Howard O. Tanner, D, 2; Francis A. Folsom, E, 2; Samuel L. D. Goodale, E, 2; Charles E. Seales, E, 2; Harry Hall, F, 2; John N. Smith, E, 2; Chandler J. Slack, I, 2; Alden Slack, I, 3.

Era M. Clough, B, 4; Reuben Clough, B, 4; Almer H. Getchell, B, 4; Fred M. McAllister, B, 4; Geo. W. McAllister, Jr., B, 4; Hollis E. Slack, B, 4; Shubael C. Smith, B, 4.

William C. Heath, H, 4; Orlando E. Royce, I, 4; George D. Hull, D, 5; J. E. Rollins, A, 15; Nelson Downing, D, 13; Sylvester Tillotson, D, 13; P. C. J. Cheney, 1st Vt. cav.; George Peake, 1st Vt. cav.; Geo. Bishop, 2d Vt. bat.; Willard Clough, 7th sqdn. R. I. cav.

Honorary member, Herman A. White.

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WAS SHOT IN ANGER

Rejected Suitor Fires House, Kills Girl

SHOTS TWICE AT FATHER

Then Went Home and Blew Out His Own Brains — Set House Afire to Get Girl Out of It.

Netcong, N. J., June 26.—Rose M. Cowley, 19 years old, who lived with her parents in a farmhouse near here, was shot and killed instantly early Sunday morning by Cleveland Longore, 21 years old, her rejected suitor.

To get the girl out of the house he set it afire, and it burned to the ground. After killing Miss Cowley, Longore went to his own home, three miles away, and blew out his brains.

Longore had been an ardent admirer of Miss Cowley. He found recently that there was no chance for him to win her. Last Friday night the barn of the Cowleys was fired, but the daughter was not at home that night. Sunday morning she was asleep with her parents in the farmhouse when the father was awakened by the smell of smoke and the cracking of burning timbers. As the daughter left the house she saw Longore pass through the glare of the flames into a shadow.

"Why, there's Cleve!" she called to her father. But at that time none of the Cowleys had a suspicion that he had burned their home. Father, mother and daughter rushed in and out of the burning building trying to save as much of their goods as they could. As the daughter left the house, burdened with as much as she could carry, and started for the road with the belongings, Longore straightened up from behind a flower bush and with a gun shot the girl dead.

The father rushed toward Longore, and Longore drew a revolver, firing twice at him. Neither of the bullets hit Mr. Cowley. Longore then went away.

Longore had been paying attention to Miss Cowley for a year. There was nothing held against him, save that he was not industrious, and that he was hot of temper.

THE OPPRESSED TOILER.

Only Right Accorded to Labor is to Sell Itself Cheap.

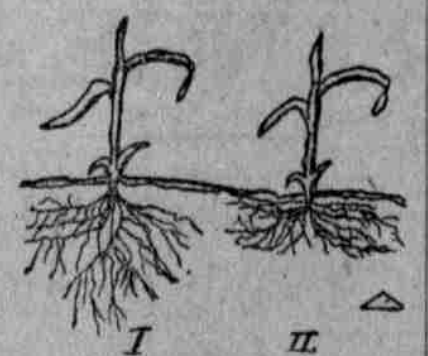
There is small comfort for the workers who have secured by strenuous efforts the passage of a law reducing the number of hours of their labor by forbidding their employers to require more to be told by the courts that the constitution "guarantees" them the right to work fourteen hours when they want to work eight and that the statute which they had secured by so much effort is unconstitutional because it interferes with their "freedom of contract."

The right the laborer sought by his statute was the right to leisure. The right the court so often guarantees him in its stead and by its destruction is the right to work unlimited hours under the stern laws of necessity. The right to work harder and longer than he desires or than humanity should require is called a property right, and the statute taking away that right is, they declare, which takes away liberty or property "without due process of law."

"Oh, wretched man that I am," says St. Paul, "who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" The laborer with his constitutional body of death groans also and wonders if the time will ever come when the right to leisure, the right to reasonable freedom from toil, will become a "property right" and be recognized by the law, as it is by the workman himself, as an essential part of that hackneyed phrase, "Life, liberty and property," which is not to be taken from him—Atlantic.

Deep Plowing For Corn.

These cuts represent two hills of corn with their roots. No. 1 is planted on deep plowing, No. 2 on shallow. You see the difference. No. 2 has to depend on surface moisture. Its roots cannot go down because the ground has not been loosened. No. 1 can reach down to lower levels, and when dry weather comes it does not suffer so much. The chances are that the roots



OBJECT LESSON IN PLOWING.

No. 2 will be cut by the cultivator shovels, while No. 1 can be plowed without injury. A strong wind will blow No. 2 over much quicker than No. 1. Continued shallow plowing forms a floor or crust at the bottom of the furrow, through which the plant roots cannot penetrate to the moisture that is lower down in the ground, concludes Kimball's Dairy Farmer. It is better to plow deeper some years than to be in order to prevent this.

Nitrogen From the Air.

Norway has a new industry in the manufacture of "time life." Atmospheric nitrogen is oxidized by electricity, and calcium nitrate is made therefrom. The company which has been organized for the manufacture of this fertilizer will utilize the power of three Norwegian waterfalls to the extent of over 30,000 horsepower.

Handed Down From Father to Son.

In thousands of families, however the land, Schenck's Mandrake Pills have, through three generations, given proof of not only their curative properties but their purity and safety.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

are a Positive Cure for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Flatulency and Malaria. They

"Give the Liver."

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are For Sale Everywhere 25 cents a box or by mail.

NONUNION WORKERS

THE MOST POWERFUL ENEMIES OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Though Sharing In Every Advantage Gained by Trades Unions, the Unorganized Worker is the Greatest Obstacle in Labor's Pathway.

Who are the greatest enemies of organized labor? The first impulse would be to answer, "The corporations," "the trusts," or the employing classes generally. But is this so? Is it